
\$20,000 for Woman's Home.
CHICAGO, April 21.—Hull House
Woman's club, through a gift of
\$20,000 from Mrs. Josephine Tilton
Wells, will be the first woman's
organization in Chicago to have its
own home.

The Salt Lake Tribune.

Burglars Get \$6000.
CLAY CITY, Ind., April 21.—The
Farmers and Merchants' bank was
entered by burglars during the
night. They blew open the safe and
escaped with \$6000. Loss covered by
insurance.

VOL. XLVI. NO. 372 SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 22, 1904. 12 PAGES.—FIVE CENTS WEATHER TODAY—Fair; warmer.

Patriarch Cannon Creates a Sensation During Second Day of Smoot Inquiry

Have Answers After Protest Fear of Imperiling His Own Safety.

Wanted to Reveal Oaths of the Endowment House.

W. H. Cobb Testifies as to Mormon Influence Upon Politics in Idaho.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The feature of today's hearing in the Smoot case before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Immunities was the testimony of Angus Cannon, for twenty-five years president of the largest Mormon stake in the world.

His testimony was of a personal character, dealing with the conviction of the witness on charges of polygamy, and was dragged from him under protest that he be protected from any peril or liability to prosecution for what he revealed.

When asked that his plural marriages, under the statute of limitations, did not need to be used as evidence against him, he answered most of the questions.

He said that he was not present at the same frankness was not apparent in the witness was pressed to reveal the nature of oaths taken in the Endowment House.

He declared that that oath prevented from proclaiming it to the world. His testimony was not less sensational than that given by President Smith.

He answered all questions of a personal character, but every admission was made in a guarded and guarded manner.

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when Mr. Taylor examined Mr. Cannon in regard to his various marriages. Mr. Cannon asked the witness when he was first married, and he answered: "On July 18, 1858."

"To whom?"

"Sarah Maria Mousely."

"Who next?"

"Mr. Cannon stood up and his voice shook with great emotion as he said: 'I beg an opportunity to explain and to ask a question of the chairman before I proceed. Nineteen years ago I was brought into great trouble. I was prosecuted and sent to prison because I acknowledged the members of my children as my families. I was given the opportunity of deserting my families or going to prison. I went to prison.'

He was sent to prison for eight months and served six months, when the Supreme court took up my case and I was released. While I was in prison I said to my associates who called to see me: 'You could not come here in honor; I could not stay in honor.'

"For a long time I have lived within the law as far as it was possible to do so in the face of obligations to my families. I have not parted with my families, but in honest pride I have nourished them."

"The press of the country has caricatured President Smith for the testimony he gave in regard to the plural families, and if I am asked to make similar exhibitions of my family I appeal for protection from any consequences which may be the result of the testimony. I will answer all questions in regard to myself or the church if I am assured that I will not be placed in peril by reason of the testimony."

Had No Counsel.

Mr. Cannon sat down quivering from suppressed emotion, and Mr. Worthington asked:

"Mr. Cannon, have you any counsel?"

Mr. Worthington submitted to the chairman that the witness should be informed as to his rights and as to his liability to prosecution for what he was about to say.

Mr. Burrows thought the witness was protected by the fact that he was a member of the church, and that the chairman should not take the records of the hearings and thus learning where he was to be found the necessary evidence for conviction.

Chairman Burrows said the witness was at liberty to decline to answer any questions he chose, but Mr. Worthington insisted that the witness must be sworn on the ground that the witness feared to incriminate himself.

Mr. Taylor observed that he did not desire answers to any questions which related to marriages that were not fully exempted from prosecution under the statute of limitations, and on that statement directed that the question concerning the second marriage of Mr. Cannon should be read the question.

"To whom were you next married?"

"Anna Amanda Mousely."

"When were you married to her?" asked Mr. Taylor.

"At the same time that I was married to her," he answered.

"By the same ceremony?"

"Yes."

"To whom were you next married?"

"Mr. Cannon again directed the chairman if he must answer, and Mr. Burrows replied: 'That is for you to answer or not, as you see fit. I will not ask any more questions of a personal character, but every admission was made in a guarded and guarded manner.'

Remembered the Prosecution.

The witness was asked if he remembered a prosecution against him in 1889 for collaboration with Mattie Hughes Cannon, and he answered that he remembered the prosecution, but did not remember the details. He said he was arrested, but had not testified at any hearing. When asked to describe the nature of his various wives, he said they all lived in Salt Lake county, but in separate houses; that he had families by five wives.

"I am sorry to say that I do not remember the details of the prosecution," he said.

"No, because of an agreement made by the church which compels me to be as modest as I can," he said.

Chairman Burrows asked in regard to this agreement, and the witness said he referred to the manifesto of 1890 declaring against a continuation of polygamous cohabitation.

"What has been the effect of that manifesto upon you?"

"It has made me more modest, and I have only been as attentive as I felt common humanity required me to be," he said.

"What do you mean by that?"

"I mean that this church order has made me more modest in my treatment of other men than I should."

Chairman Burrows asked many questions concerning the attitude of the witness toward the law and the law of God, both of which declared against polygamous cohabitation, and his obligations to his families.

Mr. Cannon said he was meeting the situation to the best of his ability and trying to do his duty to the law and the law of God, both of which declared against polygamous cohabitation, and his obligations to his families.

Regretted the Circumstances.

When asked if the people had censured the president of the church for his testimony, he said he had heard of no criticism, but that he regretted the circumstances which made such disclosures necessary.

Chairman Burrows asked the witness how it was that the resolutions adopted at that conference had not been declared against polygamous cohabitation and did declare against polygamy.

The witness replied that the question of polygamous cohabitation had not been mentioned; that it was understood that when the law had been given, the law of God, both of which declared against polygamous cohabitation, and his obligations to his families.

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MOYER'S VISIT TROUBLE-MAKER Secretary Haywood Defied Cavalry.

He Knocked Captain Down and Was Clubbed and Bayoneted.

Labor Leader Badly Wounded in a Clash With Military Authorities of Colorado.

DENVER, April 21.—President Charles H. Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners, who arrived in Denver today in custody of State troops, after several weeks' incarceration at Telluride, where martial law is in force in consequence of labor troubles, was taken before the State Supreme court this afternoon under the writ of habeas corpus which had been issued in his case. At the Oxford hotel he entered a hack with Gen. Sherman M. Bell and Capt. Bulkeley Wells, the respondents to the writ, and the vehicle was driven rapidly to the Statehouse, followed by thirty-two armed soldiers, who guarded the entrances to the courtroom while the habeas corpus proceedings were in progress.

Argument was made by Attorney-General Miller that Moyer was the leader of the insurrection in San Miguel county, and that public peace demands that he be not released from custody until order may be fully restored. General Bell, petitioner, with the respondents to the writ, and the vehicle was driven rapidly to the Statehouse, followed by thirty-two armed soldiers, who guarded the entrances to the courtroom while the habeas corpus proceedings were in progress.

The court heard arguments on a motion of the petitioner to grant a writ of habeas corpus. The court heard arguments on a motion of the petitioner to grant a writ of habeas corpus. The court heard arguments on a motion of the petitioner to grant a writ of habeas corpus.

Moyer was then removed to the hotel in custody of the military. During the detourment of cavalry which brought Charles H. Moyer of Telluride to appear before the Supreme court, W. D. Haywood, secretary-treasurer of the Federation, attempted to hold a conversation with the prisoner while he was being taken from the train at the Union depot this morning. Ordered to stand back by Capt. Bulkeley Wells, commanding the guard, he struck the officer in the face. In a second he was surrounded by a crowd of angry troops, who struck at him with the butts of their carbines and beat him with six shooters. That he was not killed by the excited soldiery is due to the action of Bert Givens, a local miner.

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When a demand was made by Police Capt. Frank Lee for the release of Haywood, the crowd that gathered about the prisoner did not extend to Denver. Gen. Sherman Bell replied that he intended to hold Haywood as a military prisoner, and would shoot any one who attempted to take him, but nevertheless ordered orders from Gov. Peabody. Haywood was surrendered to Sheriff Armstrong and placed in the county jail this afternoon.

There is a dispute as to who struck the first blow at the depot. According to the military, when Haywood tried to speak to Moyer, Capt. Wells told him he could not talk to the prisoner and Haywood turned and struck Wells in the face.

A telegram was sent to Dr. C. Copley, a member of the executive board of the Western Federation of Miners, who is in Kansas, requesting him to come to Denver immediately and take charge at Federation headquarters.

Moyer Goes Back to Jail.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., April 21.—Gen. Sherman Bell, accompanied by Troop A, with Moyer as their prisoner, arrived in Colorado Springs tonight. They came here to prevent possible repetition of the riot scene of this morning. At midnight they left for Telluride.

Sanitarium Destroyed.

LOS ANGELES, April 21.—A dispatch from Idelwild, San Bernardino county, states that a fire which started yesterday completely destroyed the sanitarium at that place, together with a number of surrounding residences, with a total loss of \$50,000.

Earthquake Shock in Frisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 21.—An earthquake shock was felt in this city at 3:31 o'clock this morning. It was sharp, but not severe, and lasted about three seconds. A slight tremor of the earth preceded the shock. No damage was done.

Affix Signatures With Their Blood Wonderful Fever of Patriotism Is Now Sweeping Over the Mikado's Empire.

TOKIO, April 21.—The War office here is flooded with thousands of applications of Japanese of all ages and every condition of life for permission to go to the front and fight. These applications are from time-expired soldiers, as well as from young boys, and the ages of the applicants range from 14 to 70 years. They are following the Samurai custom and sign their applications with their own blood, and several applications written entirely in the blood of the would-be fighters have been received. None of the volunteers have been accepted as yet.

The War office here has been gratified at this desire of the people to assist in the war. The applications have been filed away, and if volunteers are needed they will be given the first opportunities to go to the front. The officials believe that the country would find it easy to obtain a million volunteers.

Japanese Spies Grew Pigtails That They May Work for Their Country in Guise of Chinese.

MUKDEN, April 21.—The operations of the Russians in Manchuria are greatly hampered by the immense number of spies. Maj.-Gen. Kondratiev says the Japanese have taken advantage of the convenient location of Newchwang, which is full of spies. "In the guise of merchants, beggars, rag pickers and loafers," said the General, "these spies sniff everywhere. They have grown pig-tails, shaved their heads, and are now preparing for their work for a long time, and that they are unwilling to trust entirely to information supplied by the Chinese. They intend to go to the front."

These insects, as soon as they obtain information, cross the river into Chinese territory, where they are telegraphed. Some of them have been caught, but the majority wander among the troops, and nothing can be done to prevent it. A Chinese spy, who was caught several days ago, was sent to Liaoyang, where he was shot. The Chinese manifested deep feeling for the fallen soldier, and the streets after he had been captured.

Japanese Mines Did It.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 21.—All doubt as to the cause of the destruction of the battleship Potemkin and the damage to the battleship Pobjeda at Port Arthur is dispelled by the report submitted to the Emperor April 21st. In it Vice-Admiral Alexiev states that mines were responsible for the disaster. The admission of the presence of Japanese ships off Port Arthur on the night preceding the going out of the Russian ships tends to confirm Vice-Admiral Togo's claims that his ships laid mines on which the Russian battleships struck.

Russian Soldiers Stampeded.

NEWCHWANG, April 21.—A messenger has arrived from the Yalu river with the information that the Russians are fleeing out of the Russian ships tend to confirm Vice-Admiral Togo's claims that his ships laid mines on which the Russian battleships struck.

Czar's Army Falls Back.

TIEN TSIN, April 21.—Japanese troops are now embarking from Korea and possibly are being reinforced by the forces on the Yalu river, from which the Russians have virtually withdrawn.

Port Arthur Is Blockaded.

LONDON, April 21.—The Tokyo correspondence says that Port Arthur is effectively blockaded, and that events are culminating around the doomed fortress.

TWO JAPANESE OFFICERS SENTENCED TO BE SHOT.

ARHIN, Manchuria, April 21.—Two officers of the Japanese General Staff, a colonel and a captain, arrested by the railroad guard eighteen miles from this place on April 16th, were found guilty by a court-martial and sentenced to be hanged. The officers listened quietly to the sentence, but subsequently asked that their lives be spared. Gen. Kuropatkin commanded the soldiers, but the accused being soldiers, he ordered that they should be shot instead of being hanged. The sittings of the court-martial attracted a large attendance, including many ladies.

It has been learned that the officers were shot at 6 o'clock on the morning of April 21st.

Negro's Dastardly Crime.

AUSTIN, Tex., April 21.—Armed forces are in pursuit of a negro who it is charged criminally assaulted and murdered Lulu Sanberg, a white girl, today near Manor, fourteen miles from this city. The young woman was driving to town in a buggy when the negro attacked her, dragged her from the vehicle and after assaulting her cut her throat with a razor.

ROSE IS READY TO FACE HIS MAKER

DIPLOMATS SEEK SUMMER HOMES Foreign Ambassadors Defeat for Hearst to Take a Rest. In Old Bay State

Preparing to Leave Washington for Fashionable Coast Resorts.

Germany and England Will Be Represented at Lennox and Russia at Bar Harbor.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The German embassy will be established at Lennox, Mass., for the summer and the ambassador will raise the embassy flag there early in June. The ambassador expects to remain there until October. He will return to Washington early in that month to complete arrangements for the unveiling of the statue of Frederick the Great at the army war college here October 2nd. Baron von Dem Busche, first secretary and counselor of legation, probably will go on leave of absence in October and will take his family to Germany. With the exception of Mr. Scheller, second secretary, the ambassador and the Baroness Spec von Sternberg will have the entire embassy staff at Lennox this summer.

It is probable that Sir Henry Mortimer Durrant, the British ambassador, will establish the British embassy also at Lennox for the summer, but he will not leave Washington until late in June. Mr. Raikes, the first secretary, and Mr. Waterlow, the third secretary, will shortly go on leave, and it is probable that both will be transferred. The Russian ambassador and the Countess Cassini, with the embassy staff, will transfer the embassy to Bar Harbor, Me., for the entire summer.

The French ambassador and Mme. Jezeand will spend the summer in France and the embassy will probably be transferred to Manchester by the Sea, with the first secretary in charge. Private advices received at the Italian embassy say that Italian and Spanish Mayor Des Planches will return to this country in June, but the locality of the embassy for the summer has not been settled upon.

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Deputy Sheriff H. J. World, who attempted to make the arrest, telegraphed to the Governor that he went to the headquarters of the strikers between Helper and Castle Gate and was commanded by at least 100 armed strikers to refrain from attempting to make the arrest. Parties threatened to kill Dr. Holmquist and Sheriff Wilcox. World said that to enforce the law means bloodshed. He recognized two escaped felons who are being cared for and secreted by the strikers at their camp.

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WHY HE KILLED HIS GIRL WIFE Expresses No Regret for Deed.

Says He Would Do the Same Thing Over Again if Necessary.

Will Be Shot This Morning on the Spot Where Mortensen Died.

BOSTON, April 21.—By an overwhelming vote the Massachusetts Democratic convention at Tremont temple instructed four delegates-at-large and twenty delegates from the various Congressional districts of the State to support Richard Olney of this city for the Presidential nomination at the Democratic National convention next July.

Four delegates-at-large pledged to the support of Olney were elected, and the Hearst supporters were defeated by a vote of about 600 to 200. A resolution endorsing Mr. Hearst was voted down by a large majority. The following were elected delegates-at-large: William A. Gaston, Mayor Patrick A. Collins, William L. Douglass and Congressman John R. Thayer.

George Fred Williams, leader of the faction of the Massachusetts Democracy supporting Hearst's candidacy, made a vigorous protest against the adoption of the unit rule, but the convention, by a vote of nearly 3 to 1, refused to strike down the platform clause calling for unanimous action with reference to Presidential nominees, and after adopting the resolutions presented by the majority of the committee, voted on motion of Mayor Josiah Quincy, that the unit rule govern not only the support of Mr. Olney, but also all matters pertaining to the convention.

The platform consisted of a single plank—endorsement of Mr. Olney and instructions to the delegates to vote as a unit for him.

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